



BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951

DEWSBURY:

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1952.



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BOROUGH OF BATLEY

Mayor :

Alderman Harold Westerby, J.P., C.C.

Public Health Committee :

(as at 31st December, 1951).

Chairman : Alderman F. Hill.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor J. Hanson.

The Mayor (Ex-officio)	Coun. A. Grundell
Ald. J. W. Thornton	„ J. Harkin
Ald. F. Walker	„ E. P. Knowles
Coun. Miss W. M. Ball	„ Dr. W. A. Ogilvy
„ T. F. Blakeley	„ A. Parkin
„ T. Conlon	„ H. Pickles
„ Mrs. L. I. Fitzpatrick	„ J. J. Priestley

Public Health Office,
Market Place,
Batley.

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951.

In considering the vital statistics for the year, it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in the birth rate, as compared with the yearly falls for the previous five years.

The death rate shows a sharp increase, and this was particularly noticeable in the first three months of the year. January (90) provided the largest number of deaths recorded in any one month for over 30 years. As in previous years 60% of deaths occurred in persons over 65 years.

It is pleasing to record a further fall in the Infant death rate, and again this figure has reached a new "low" level for Batley; yet 10 of the 17 deaths were due to Infective conditions which, in theory, are preventable by modern standards. The death from Congenital Syphilis shows the need for blood examinations in the expectant mother.

Two deaths from Whooping Cough serve as a reminder that this disease is today the most serious infectious disease of infancy.

Infectious Diseases :— Measles and Whooping Cough were the most prevalent diseases during the year. There was a marked increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough. Apart from the fatal results which may arise—particularly in infants, this disease is of serious consequence because it may lay the foundations of chronic respiratory disease.

It is satisfactory to note the absence of any case of Poliomyelitis and a marked reduction in the number of cases of Dysentery.

Two suspected cases of Diphtheria were notified, but on further investigation in hospital the diagnoses were not confirmed. Thus, no actual case occurred during the year. This is the first time for a period of over 60 years that there has been no case of Diphtheria to record. This satisfactory situation can only be continued by maintaining the highest possible state of protection in the child population. The absence of this disease must on no account be regarded as an excuse for avoiding immunisation.

There was an increase in the deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Three of these fatal cases were Tuberculous Meningitis and in each case the disease occurred without any previous warning in the patient or family. In each case the rest of the family were examined as contacts and in one family a member was found to have active disease of the lungs. The Health Visitor service for Tuberculosis, as in the previous year, was carried out by one Health Visitor who covered the whole of the area, and maintained close liaison with the Chest Physician. An important part of her work was arranging for the examination of "contacts."

As noted elsewhere by the Senior Sanitary Inspector some concern has been felt regarding the influence of raw milk supplies on the occurrence of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but regular sampling of certain supplies failed to produce any definite evidence of infection.

During the year the Local Health Authority introduced a scheme for vaccination against Tuberculosis by the use of B.C.G. vaccine.

Vaccination is offered to contacts of proved cases. The selection of contacts and the vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician (Dr. J. Viner), to whom I am indebted for the information that 23 contacts have received vaccination since the scheme was introduced in July. It is hoped that this vaccination will provide an important step in the greater control of what is the most serious of all the infectious diseases of the present day.

Maternal and Child Health :— These services are controlled by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority and are operated in the Borough by the County Council's scheme of Divisional administration.

The Ante-natal services showed no change from the previous year.

The demand for hospital accommodation for normal confinements continues; 68.5% (62.6% in 1950) of all registered births taking place in hospitals or nursing homes.

An additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened in August to serve the Batley Carr area. This centre is held every second week, alternating with the Hanging Heaton Centre. It remains to be seen if the attendance at this centre will justify its retention.

The Domestic Help service has continued to play an important part in the "Personal" side of the Health services. The difficulty in recruitment of Home Helps noted in previous years was somewhat relieved in the second half of the year, owing, unfortunately, to changing conditions in local industry. Thus it was possible to reach the establishment allotted by the Local Health Authority and to increase the hours of service to individual cases. All applicants for this service are assessed regarding their ability to pay, in whole or part. A summary of the results of this assessment is reported on page 11.

Sanitary Services :— The figures and tables provided by the Senior Sanitary Inspector show the amount and variety of work involved in maintaining daily supervision of the sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

Special attention has again been paid to Food Hygiene, as is shown by the large number of visits paid to premises concerned with the preparation and distribution of food. This close supervision has played its part in the comparative freedom from Food-borne diseases during the year. Worthy of special note is the general improvement in the standards of food hygiene and quality, particularly in the case of Ice-Cream.

While the number of new houses completed during the year showed a further increase, there was also a rise in the number of applicants for re-housing, so that little actual progress has been made in relieving the housing problem.

The system of allotting houses has been changed by the introduction of a "Points" scheme. Under this scheme special points are

allocated for structural and sanitary defects of house, and on Medical grounds. The Senior Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer of Health investigate cases where these conditions apply. Overcrowding is, in itself, an important cause of chronic ill-health, particularly in children, and so the re-housing from the overcrowding group of nearly 50% of all cases is one more step in improving the health of the community.

The observations on smoke pollution may show a slight improvement over the previous year, but progress toward a clearer air is all too slow.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service public attention has been focused very much upon disease and its treatment, particularly in the re-organised hospital and specialist services. It is surely to the benefit of the community that the prevention of disease and the maintenance of health should be at least as much, if not actually more, in the thoughts of people. The records detailed in the following pages show the various ways in which the Preventive Health services strive, directly and indirectly to maintain and improve the health and well-being of the Borough.

As in former years, the report on the Sanitary Services, is the work of Mr. H. Hornby.

I am indebted to Miss K. Lister, Chief Clerk, and other members of the clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for preparing the details of the Medical Services in this report.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN F. CAITHNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer,
West Riding County Council

JOHN F. CAITHNESS, M.B., Ch.B.,
(Manch.) D.P.H., (Ed.)

Assistant County Medical
Officer, W.R.C.C.

Freda M. Cox, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officers for
M. and C.W. (part-time)

Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., (St.
And.)

Agnes H. Crone, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds)
D.C.H.

† { Ophthalmic Surgeons
(part-time)

E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds), D.O.M.S.
(Eng.)

† { Orthopædic Surgeon
(part-time)

John M. Fitton, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

† The Clinics held by the above Consultants are controlled by No. 11
Hospital Management Committee.

(b) OTHERS

School Dental Officer ... W. J. Brown, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.)

Public Analyst (part-time) ... Fred W. M. Jaffé, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector ... Harold Hornby, F.R.San.I. [] ‡ ¶
Ollett Silver Medallist

District Sanitary Inspectors ... { J. H. Raynor, [] ‡ ¶
J. A. Hall, [] ‡ ¶
R. H. Wood, [] ‡
G. O. Lee, [] ‡

Health Visitors and School
Nurses ... { E. Allen, § || O
C. Melia, § || O (Resigned June, 1951)
D. L. Rawson, § || O
M. M. C. Quigley, § || O
J. E. Hainsworth, § || O (Commenced, July,
1951)

Assistant Health Visitors and
School Nurses ... { C. M. Stewart, §
P. Thorp, §
A. C. Shepley, § ||
B. Flexney, § ||

Masseuse ... D. Render, c

Chief Clerk ... Miss K. Lister

Clerks ... { D. Anthony
C. Richardson
Miss M. J. Gothard
Miss W. M. Townsley
Miss D. Wrigley
C. Padgett
Miss B. Green (Commenced Feb., 1951)

Dental Attendant	A. Onoszko (née Gallagher)
Midwives	E. A. Fearnside, § * M. H. Foy, * C. Lynch, § * M. Lynch (née Farrington) § * A. Layland, § *
Relief Midwife	E. Sandford, § *
Home Nurses	E. Baines, § † F. Collins, § † A. E. Gill, § † J. Lewis, § (Commenced Feb., 1951) E. I. Masterman, § †

[]—Holds Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

‡—Holds Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§—Holds Certificate for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Sanitary Institute.

§—Holds Certificate for three years general training. State Registered Nurse.

O—Holds Certificate for Health Visitors, Royal Sanitary Institute approved by Ministry of Health.

||—Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

ç—Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.

*—Holds Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate.

†—Holds the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Certificate.

**Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1951 and Previous Years**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NET LIVE BIRTHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		No.	Rate per 1,000	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate per 1,000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76	485	13.4
10 years 1931-40	36,246	493	13.5	26	53	510	14.0
10 years 1941-50	38,157	693	18.1	29	42	527	13.8
Year 1950	40,210	645	16.4	21	32.6	512	12.7
„ 1951	39,900	663	16.6	17	25.6	598	14.9
Provisional Figures, 1951				England and Wales 15.5		...	12.5
				126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ... 17.3		...	13.4
				148 Smaller Towns 16.7		...	12.5
				LONDON 17.8		...	13.1
						...	

Live Births—Legitimate		Total	M.	F.		
		633	347	286		
Stillbirths	Illegitimate	...	30	15	15	Birth Rate ... 16.6
		...	21	11	10	Rate per 1,000
		...	598	297	301	total births 30.7
		...				Death rate ... 14.9
		...				Rate per 1,000
Deaths from puerperal causes:—		Deaths	total births			
Puerperal sepsis		...	—			
Other puerperal causes		...	—			
Total		...	—			

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All infants per 1,000 live births				25.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				25.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				33.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				86
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year, 1951

Causes of Death	Ages at Death										TOTAL
	Under 1 Month	1 month and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	3	10
do. other	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Syphilitic disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
" " lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
" " breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
" " uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	28	...	49
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	78	...	91
Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	38	...	67
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	18
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	96	...	120
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	21	...	24
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	17
Pneumonia	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	10	...	16
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	41	...	57
Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	11
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined and illdefined diseases	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	5	17	...	31
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
All other accidents	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	6
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	6	4	2	2	...	4	22	147	405	599

Causes of Infant Deaths:—

Prematurity	3	Syphilis	1
Pneumonia	2	Congenital Debility	2
Whooping Cough	2	Influenzal Meningitis	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1	Accidents	1
Gastro-Enteritis	2	Other Causes	1
Ac. Bronchitis	1		

TOTAL 17

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 663 births in Batley during 1951. There were 21 still births registered in addition to the live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 12, midwives 669, and other persons Nil births, a total of 681 during 1951. Of these 22 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—Of the infant deaths 5 were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by the Local Health Authority.

The service has increased considerably during the year.

The establishment of Home Helps as fixed by the Local Health Authority is 15 whole time Helps for the whole of Division No. 15 (Batley and Heckmondwike).

The recruitment of Domestic Helps improved during the second half of the year, but it was still only possible to reach the maximum of the establishment during four weeks of the year.

All applicants for appointment as Home Helps, furnish the names of two referees, are the subject of a report by a Health Visitor and are then interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority's services.

For Tuberculosis cases, the Home Help is invited to volunteer for this type of case and before commencing duty is examined (including X-Ray) by the area Chest Physician and re-examined at intervals of six months if still attending this type of case.

The following are the details of the service for the year :—

- (a) No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December—
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (i) Whole Time | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| (ii) Part time | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
- (b) No. of cases provided with Domestic Helps during the year :
and classification of such cases—

(i)	Ill (excluding aged)					
	(a) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	36
(ii)	Lying-in	...	...	...	...	47
(iii)	Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	1
(iv)	Mentally defective	...	...	...	...	—
(v)	Aged					
	(a) Illness	..	..	...	...	96
	(b) Infirmary	...	..	...	...	13
(vi)	Children of school age	...	...	...	...	1

In all applications for Home Help service the applicant or the head of the household is requested to disclose the financial means of all members of the household. The case is then assessed by the County Council's Finance Officer according to an agreed scale.

Details of this assessment are given below :—

BATLEY

	Ill	Old Ill	Old	Lying-in	Expect. Mother	Children of School Age	Total
Nil Assessments	12	55	7	27	1	—	102
Assessments Issued	14	3	—	22	—	1	40
TOTAL	26	58	7	49	1	1	142

HECKMONDWIKE

Nil Assessments	2	9	1	6	—	—	18
Assessments Issued	2	2	—	3	2	—	9
TOTAL	4	11	1	9	2	—	27

TOTAL FOR DIVISION

Nil Assessments	14	64	8	33	1	—	120
Assessments Issued	16	5	—	25	2	1	49
TOTAL	30	69	8	58	3	1	169

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Name	Address	Sessions	Authority Providing
Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Tuesday and Wednesday 9.15 a.m.-12 noon	Reg. Hosp. Board
Ditto	Ditto	Weekly, Monday 2-5 p.m.	W.R.C.C.
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. Friday, 2-4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club, Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Church Hall, Ebenezer Meth. Chapel, Hanging Heaton	Thursday, 2-4 p.m. Fortnightly	Ditto
Ditto	King St. Mission, Batley Carr	Ditto	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Monthly, Friday 9.30 a.m.-12 noon	W.R.C.C.
Orthopædic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly 2nd Thursday 3-4 p.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Monday & Thursday 9.30 a.m.-12 noon 2-5 p.m.	W.R.C.C.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Daily, 9 a.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club, Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	Market Place, Batley	When required	Reg. Hosp. Board
Dental Clinic	Market Place, Batley.	Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-12 noon 2-5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m.-12 noon	W.R.C.C.
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required	Reg. Hosp. Board
Chest Clinic	Branch House Chambers, Batley	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Mon. 2-4 p.m. (M. & F.) Thurs. 10.30-12 noon (M.) Friday, 6-9 p.m. (M. & F.)	Reg. Hosp. Board

HOSPITALS

The actual number of hospitals serving the area shewed no change with the exception that the hospital for infectious diseases has now been equipped and opened as a hospital for the aged and chronic sick, thereby providing some relief of the problem of hospital accommodation for this type of case.

Infectious Diseases are admitted to one or other of three large hospitals in the County.

All hospitals in the Borough and neighbourhood are controlled by No. 11 (Dewsbury, Batley and Mirfield) Hospital Management Committee.

During 1951 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were 38 males and 19 females.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	...	...	606
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,738

POST NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	...	...	92
Total number of attendances	...	...	95

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC

One patient attended Leeds Maternity Hospital and six patients other Clinics.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Attendances of children	CENTRES				TOTAL
	Wellington St. (2 Sessions)	Birstall	Hanging Heaton	Batley Carr	
Under 1 year	4,423	1,569	545	163	6,700
Between 1 and 5 years	1,684	1,465	233	79	3,461
New Admissions:—					
Under 1 year	321	112	25	23	481
Between 1 and 5 years	54	10	1	5	70

**SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY DOMICILIARY
MIDWIVES DURING 1951**

		Names of Midwives					Relief Mid- wife	Total
		E. A. Fearnside	M. H. Foy	A. Layland	C. Lynch	M. Lynch	E. Sandford	
Visits to Ante Natal cases		298	224	82	216	281	Nil	1,101
Cases attended	As Midwife	32	39	15	25	34	43	188
	As Maternity Nurse	3	1	3	14	9	5	35
No. of visits to patients following delivery		906	843	323	673	809	945	4,499

HEALTH VISITORS

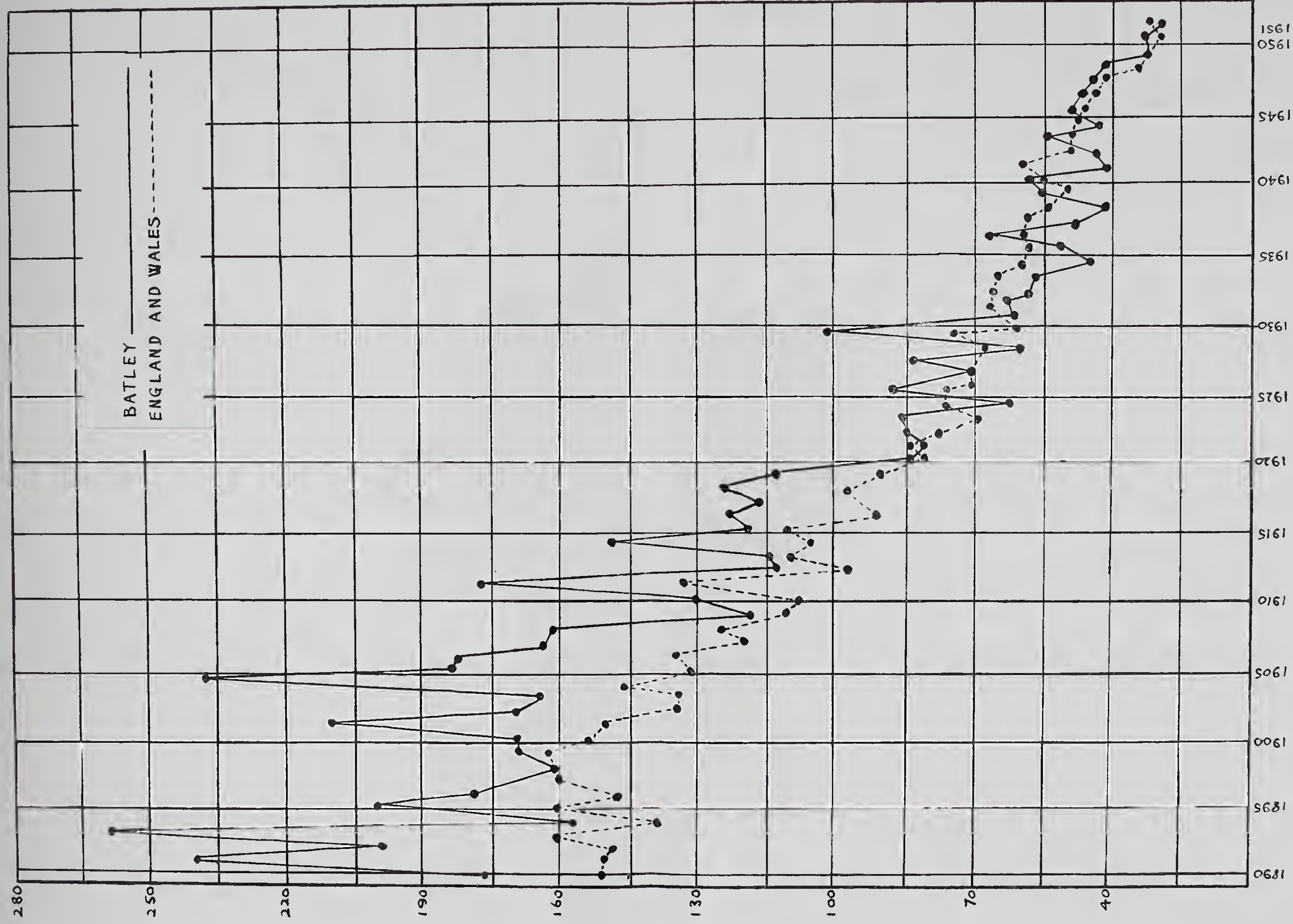
The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five are as previously.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

	First Visits	Re-visits
(a) To expectant mothers ...	221	136
(b) To children under 1 year of age	680	5,247
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	36	6,191

RATE PER
1,000
BIRTHS.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BATLEY AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1890 - 1951.



	Total Visits
(d) To premature babies	28
(e) To care and after-care of patients	1,507
(f) All other visits	2,852

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacities as School Nurses, which were 962

The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1951 was ... 17,860

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

	Total
(i) Children under 1 year of age	481
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	70

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year were :—

(i) Children under 1 year of age	402
(ii) Children over 1 year of age	867

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, ETC., CASES

Dental Defects :—

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients, 1951

Patients	Number Treated	Number of Attendances	Anæsthetics Administered		Extractions		Other Operations		Patients fitted with Dentures
			General	Local	Temporary	Permanent	Fillings	Other	
Adults	50	215	1	64	—	175	43	23	9
Children	42	42	—	40	57	—	4	—	—
Total	92	257	1	104	57	175	47	23	9

Aural Cases :—

Three pre-school children were seen during 1951. There were 3 attendances.

Orthopædics :—

The Orthopædic Surgeon examined 27 patients under school age. There were 38 attendances. Six children made 28 attendances at the Massage, etc. Clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47

Removal to suitable premises, of persons in needs of care and attention :—

No action of a formal character was taken during the year but removals were effected by the consent of the patients themselves in three cases—Mr. T., Mr. B., and Mr. W.. Of these the last two had rejected previous offers of accommodation in hospital, and by the time they finally consented to removal, their condition had become serious, and both died a few days after admission. Here it is felt that much more might have been possible to prolong their lives had they only responded earlier to the offers of accommodation mentioned. The remaining case, Mr. T., who promptly consented to removal when first offered, was still an in-patient at the end of the year.

Two further cases, Mrs. B. and Mrs. D. were kept under observation, but their general circumstances did not become sufficiently serious to justify formal action.

It may be added that cases under this heading arise not infrequently, but where they are of sound mind and strongly resent any suggestion of institutional treatment, it is often a matter of some perplexity—involving as it does questions of personal freedom—to decide whether the law should be put into operation with a view to compulsory removal.

The policy of the Department is, therefore, to secure the co-operation and assistance of responsible relatives, and generally to explore every avenue which might help, before any question of compulsory removal is seriously entertained.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 50.

Burials in circumstances where suitable arrangements were not made otherwise than by the Local Authority :—

The number of instances dealt with during the year was five, of which three concerned deceased persons whose advanced ages excluded them from death grants under the National Insurance Act, 1946. Since such exclusions will decrease in the course of time, there should be a corresponding drop in the number of cases requiring assistance with funeral expenses by the local authority.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) **WATER SUPPLY**—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills.

In additional bulk supplies are received from the Bradford and Halifax Corporations for the areas of Birstall and Soothill respectively.

These waters are excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes, and every house in the Borough is supplied from a public water main with service laid direct to the house. The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains is 13,680 and the number of population, 39,900.

Particulars of (a) Bacteriological Examinations, (b) Chemical Examinations and (c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action :—

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :—

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Batley Corporation	11	13	24	67	11*	78
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	20	6	26
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	23	1	24

*As regards these 11 unsatisfactory samples the Water Engineer observed that 4 concerned one house from which samples subsequently taken by an officer from the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield were satisfactory, and that the remainder were possibly due to temporary contamination as a result of fractured mains.

(b) Chemical Examinations :—

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Batley Corporation	13	—	13	37	—	37
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	12	—	12
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	11	—	11

(c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action :—

Supply	Sample No. and Date collected	Approx. Length of lead service pipe	Result of Exam.		Remarks
			Lead content Grains per gall.	pH value	
<i>All samples Bailey Corpn. After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour</i>	(1) 23.8.51	40 ft.	Nil	6.2	Satisfactory
After standing in pipe all night ...	(2) „	„	„	6.0	„

The precautions taken against plumbo-solvent action are the addition of lime to increase the pH value of the raw water.

Other forms of treatment given are routine filtration and chlorination.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Engineer, Mr. T. Mossop, states :—

“With few exceptions in the outlying areas, all premises are connected to public sewers, which discharge into the Dewsbury main sewers, and thence to Michell Laithes Works for treatment.

During 1951, extensions were carried out to sewers on the Staincliffe Housing Estate.”

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS—The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley Beck. This stream is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc., yet to a progressively contracting degree, since considerable progress has been made during recent years in diverting industrial trade wastes into public sewers, and such work is still going forward. During heavy rain storms the stream occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. This has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1951.

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

Water-Closets

The Borough—1950	...	...	...	...	11,743
Additional; to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	31
Additional; to new buildings	...	...	...	...	154
Additional; by conversions	...	...	...	...	17
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Total—1951	...	...	...	...	11,944

Trough Closets

The Borough—1950	...	...	...	...	29
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Total—1951	...	...	...	...	25

Slop Water Closets

The Borough—1950	...	...	...	...	1
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Total—1951	...	...	...	...	1

Pail Closets (including Chemical Closets)

The Borough—1950	...	...	...	...	26
Additional; by alteration of privy closets	...	...	...	...	—
Additional; to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	—
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	6
Total—1951	...	...	...	...	20

Privy Closets

The Borough—1950 (31 structures)	...	...	...	...	47
Less number abolished or converted to W.C.'s or pail closets	...	...	...	...	9
Total—1951 (26 structures)	...	...	...	...	38
Total—1951 Closets of all types	...	...	...	...	12,028

General Remarks :—During the years 1946 to 1951 inclusive, special efforts were made chiefly in the Birstall Ward, through the operation of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the replacement of privies, etc., by W.C.'s at the joint expense of owners and Local Authority. Such replacements could only be enforced where, as laid down by Public Health Act, there was a public sewer and water supply available within 100 feet of the sites of the buildings. The following brief particulars indicate what has been accomplished in this connection, and which work is regarded as a distinct advance in environmental hygiene affecting the properties concerned. It is also a pleasure to record that, notwithstanding these days of high building costs, recourse to the Magistrates Court to apply measures of compulsion against a defaulting owner was necessary in only two instances during the above period of time.

Privy, etc. Conversions—

March, 1946 to December, 1951

No. of Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	118
No. of Pail Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Slop Water Closets Abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of Trough Closets Abolished	...	...	...	...	4
No. of W.C.'s installed	...	...	...	...	164
Total Cost to Owners	...	...	...	...	£4,290
Total Grants by Corporation	...	...	...	...	£2,400
Total Cost of replacements	...	...	...	...	£6,690

With now almost 100% water-carriage sanitation, together with a wholesome water-supply to every house, the town is well served in the first essentials of a healthy environment.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during 1951 were roughly similar to those in force during the previous year, that is, collection by private contract, (excepting the Birstall Ward which reverted to direct labour in July) and disposal by direct labour.

Particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1951, were as follows :—

Contract No.	Ward	Estimated Population 1951	Estimated No. of houses and premises	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual Costs £
					Commencement	Termination	
1.	West	8,860	3,050	2,107	18/7/49	17/7/52	2,353
2.	Soothill	5,160	1,750	993	12/7/49	11/7/52	1,128
3.	North	10,100	3,650	2,367	1/8/50	31/7/53	2,216
4.	East	8,970	3,400	2,171	1/7/49	30/6/52	1,807
5.	Birstall Half Year	6,810	2,400	1,702	1/1/48	30/6/51	915
Totals		39,900	14,250	9,340	—	—	—
Total annual contract payments, Year 1951							£8,419
Direct Labour—Birstall—Half Year							£862
Miscellaneous Items of Expenditure							£24
Total Expenditure—Year 1951							£9,305

Places of disposal were as follows :—							Tons
Controlled Tip—Soothill Wood Colliery							4,790
Controlled Tip—Nab Lane							4,550
Total							9,340

The staff and forms of transport engaged upon collection and disposal were respectively :—

Collection :— By Private Contract :—	Ward	Motor Vehicles	Men inc. Dvrs.
	Soothill } North	2	6
	East	1	3
	West	1	3
	Birstall Half Year	1	3
	Birstall Half Year	1	3
By Direct Labour :—			

Disposal :—

By Direct Labour :—			
Tipmen	...	...	5
Salvage Balers	...	...	2 (Half Year)

WORK OF CONTRACTORS—

The following table gives, amongst other particulars, the names of the contractors and the wards in which they are employed, the number of loads collected monthly and annually from each ward and from the Borough as a whole, and the places of disposal and the loads taken thereto both monthly and annually :—

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

WORK OF CONTRACTORS

WARD	CON-TRACT-OR	NUMBER OF LOADS PLACES OF DISPOSAL																										
		SOOTHILL TIP												NAB LANE TIP														
		JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	
North	T. Harris	73	35	32	24	27	29	21	20	35	22	17	28	363	49	102	122	107	96	122	95	86	106	90	97	120	1192	1555
East	T. Harris	106	109	120	104	96	125	96	89	115	95	90	125	1270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1272
West	T. Harris	99	116	46	35	31	40	31	28	37	35	41	53	592	14	—	79	71	73	76	59	51	73	51	51	66	664	1256
Soothill	T. Harris	98	86	88	79	70	86	70	60	67	65	53	79	901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901
Birstall	J. W. Binns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	74	101	82	74	93	77	—	—	—	—	—	593	593
"	Direct Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	98	81	79	94	420	420
TOTALS		376	346	286	242	224	280	218	197	254	217	201	285	3126	155	176	302	260	243	291	231	205	277	222	229	280	2871	5997

NOTE—Particulars of loads collected in the Birstall Ward during the latter half of the year when the work was transferred to direct labour have been added to make the picture complete.

General Remarks :—

In the last Annual Report reference was made to a decision of the Corporation to terminate all the refuse collection contracts, as and when they expired, and revert to a system of direct labour. In implementing this decision consideration was given during the year under review as to the acquisition of suitable vehicles, and a demonstration of one particular type was arranged. Although there was a unanimous feeling as to the best type of vehicle, the fact that it was only available in 16 to 18 cubic yard capacity (i.e. maximum gross weight over 10 tons) undue weight and large over-all dimensions appeared to render its adoption a risky venture having regard to special local circumstances. It was therefore decided to acquire three 11.3 cubic yard "Chelsea" type S.D. vehicles on a seven-years hire and maintenance contract at £9 5s. 0d. per week each. These will provide transport as from July, 1952, for the whole of the Borough excluding North Ward, for which area the current contract does not expire until 1953, when a fourth vehicle will be required. When in full operation the four directly employed vehicles will offer an aggregate capacity of 40 cubic yards as against 35 cubic yards possessed by the five vehicles operated by the contractors.

As regards men, it is proposed that the total complement shall be 20 i.e. one driver-loader and four dustmen to each of four vehicles, as against a total of fifteen employed by the contractors.

Thus, both vehicle-capacity and staff are to be increased and so, it is hoped, rectify what has always been the weakness of the contract system, namely lack of man-power.

The fixing of the total number of men was based upon the assumption that, under conditions of sustained day-to-day effort, a man can reasonably be expected to empty an average of 100 dustbins per day. Indeed, in the course of the demonstration referred to, the contractor's men actually averaged 120 bins per day. But calculating upon a daily performance of 100 bins per man average, the total number of bins emptied per week by the staff of twenty should be 10,000 exclusive of Saturday mornings, and since many of the 14,000 houses in the town have dustbins in common, it ought to be possible (at least on the basis of reasonable calculation) to give a weekly service and, at the same time, to allow the men their annual holidays during the summer season when the yield of refuse falls, without having to any great extent to engage substitute labour; but, as will be obvious, everything depends upon the enthusiasm and sense of duty of the men.

On the disposal side the Corporation are favoured by the possession of sites well situated away from populous areas and which offer potential disposal capacity for years by methods of controlled tipping.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

**WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935.**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT: YEAR 1951

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 18,148

Details	Primary Inspections	Re Inspections
Housing Acts	39	170
Re Sanitary Defects	1,136	7,097
Infectious Diseases	65	65
Verminous and dirty houses	45	201
„ houses treated	50	10
Overcrowding	59	9
Water Supply	18	3
Factories	164	201
Workplaces	8	10
Shops Acts	31	80
Drains inspected	97	14
Drains tested	53	11
Smoke Observations	139	—
Factories (Smoke Nuisance)	13	8
Offensive Trades	2	—
Stables	—	6
Swine, fowls and other animals	11	59
Tents, Vans and Sheds	61	15
Tips, etc.	34	48
Schools	4	19
Sewers, etc.	33	88
Prev. of Dam. by Pests Act	89	264
Miscellaneous visits	4,486	410
Slaughter houses	18	—
Meat Shops	176	—
Food prep. Rooms, Canteens, etc	251	—
Provision and other food shops	753	—
Bakehouses	153	—
Fried fish and chip shops	195	—
Ice Cream Premises	191	—
Dairies and milk shops	66	—
Markets	199	—
Samples:—		
Milk—Chemical exams.	178	—
Ice Cream „ „	9	—
Milk—Bact. exams.	244	—
Ice Cream „ „	107	—
Iced Lollies—Bact. exams.	39	—
Miscellaneous foods—		
Chemical exams.	47	—
Milk—Biol. exams.	17	—
Rag Flock, etc.—Chemical exams.	44	—
Swimming bath water—		
Chem. and/or Bact. exams.	4	—
Other waters—		
Chem. or Bact. exams.	2	—
Fæces Specimens—		
Bact. exams.	30	—
Totals	9,360	8,788

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	965
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	814
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	223
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	219
Prosecutions under Public Health and Housing Acts					Nil
Number of complaints received and entered in complaint book	...	...	...	...	187

(iv) **SHOPS AND OFFICES.** No. of Inspections 129.

9 Notices were served, and 9 complied with, in respect of offences.

Apart from small premises the number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the large neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) **CAMPING SITES.** No. of Inspections 76.

During 1951 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were, however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and three exempted temporary encampments in connection with travelling fairs, which were kept under observation. As a result, one unsatisfactory caravan was disapproved and the prospective tenant warned that action would follow occupation by him.

(vi) **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

The general position was referred to in the Annual Report for 1947 and the remarks made therein equally apply at the present time.

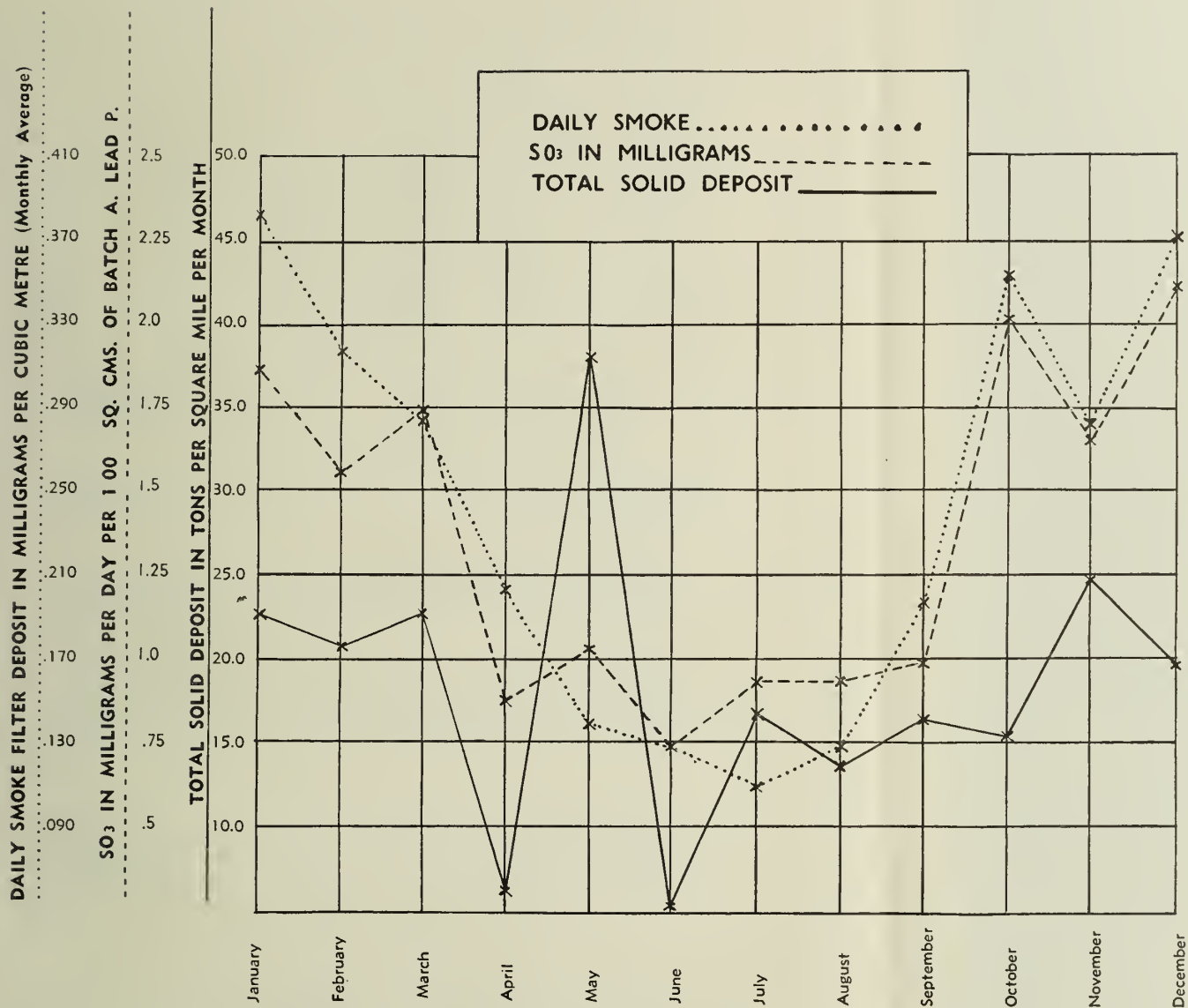
The number of observations taken during 1951 was 139 and as a result thereof 13 smoke nuisances were recorded in respect of 6 firms.

With the object of recording the degree, nature and variation of atmospheric pollution in Batley, apparatus consisting of a Deposit Gauge, and a Lead Peroxide Instrument for estimating sulphur dioxide, were, in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, set up at the Public Health Department in December, 1948. All the maintenance and analytical costs of operating these instruments were subsequently taken over by the County Council which authority added to them a Daily Smoke Filter for volumetric measurement, and this additional instrument has been operated since the beginning of May, 1950.

The accompanying Tables and Graph give a summary of the results. A graph of daily recordings of the smoke filter is kept but this is too voluminous to make its reproduction practicable in this report.

Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

Month	Rainfall m.m.	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	SO3 mg/ day/100 cm2 of Batch A Lead Peroxide
		Tons per Square Mile			
Jan.	59	13.79	9.08	22.87	1.86
Feb.	77	14.55	6.26	20.81	1.56
Mar.	85	12.38	10.39	22.77	1.74
April	20	4.26	2.27	6.53	0.87
May	109	28.51	9.53	38.04	1.04
June	20	10.73	3.71	14.44	0.74
July	71	8.22	8.74	16.96	0.93
August	124	6.05	7.60	13.65	0.92
Sept.	53	11.83	4.85	16.68	0.98
Oct.	24	9.11	5.92	15.03	2.03
Nov.	162	9.87	14.86	24.73	1.67
Dec.	71	9.11	10.21	19.32	2.12
Annual Totals	875	138.41	93.42	231.83	—
Monthly Averages	73	11.54	7.78	19.32	1.37
Totals and Averages for previous year: —					
Annual Totals	748	181.12	83.91	265.03	—
Monthly Averages	62	15.09	6.99	22.08	1.54



DAILY SMOKE FILTER—VOLUMETRIC METHOD

Month 1951	Days of obsn.	Average, highest and lowest readings mg/m ³			%s of readings falling within stated limits		
		Aver- age	High- est	Lowest	Above 1.25 mg/m ³	0.63- 1.25 mg/m ³	Below 0.63 mg/m ³
Jan.	31	0.386	0.835	0.181	Nil	10 %	90 %
Feb.	28	0.319	0.587	0.196	Nil	Nil	100 %
Mar.	31	0.283	0.523	0.157	Nil	Nil	100 %
April	30	0.203	0.394	0.129	Nil	Nil	100 %
May	31	0.141	0.308	0.071	Nil	Nil	100 %
June	30	0.128	0.196	0.068	Nil	Nil	100 %
July	31	0.108	0.215	0.078	Nil	Nil	100 %
August	31	0.129	0.257	0.059	Nil	Nil	100 %
Sept.	30	0.198	0.522	0.079	Nil	Nil	100 %
Oct.	31	0.354	0.722	0.084	Nil	13 %	87 %
Nov.	30	0.279	0.497	0.161	Nil	Nil	100 %
Dec.	31	0.372	0.835	0.093	Nil	13 %	87 %
MONTHLY AVERAGES		0.242	—	—	Nil	3 %	97 %
Averages for previous year :—							
MONTHLY AVERAGES		0.212	—	—	Nil	0.81 %	99.19 %

The sootfall upon Batley during 1951 was 231 tons per square mile as against 265 tons of the previous year.

The average intensity of sulphur pollution was 1.37 milligrams of sulphur trioxide per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch A. Lead Peroxide exposed, as against 1.54 milligrams for the previous year.

The average amount of suspended matter in the atmosphere as measured by the daily smoke filter was 0.242 milligrams per cubic metre of air per day as against 0.212 milligrams for the previous year.

Apart from the daily smoke filter results, where comparison with the previous year might have been upset by the fact that the instrument was only operated from May, 1950 (i.e. only part of a year with an undue proportion of good months) the results of the various instruments taken together, indicate that the intensity and amount of atmospheric pollution were rather less in 1951 than the previous year.

Whilst this is a matter for some encouragement, it still remains an obvious fact that our atmosphere continues to be beclouded with smoke—half industrial and half domestic—to such a degree that the real health-giving power is taken out of such sunshine as nature endeavours to give us, and damage continues to human and animal health, vegetation, buildings and fabrics generally. The aggregate losses, both material and physical, must be considerable.

Yet it is wise to maintain a sense of proportion in the light of the fact that measurement is proving that Batley is by no means one of the worst smoke-polluted towns, amongst which some are called upon to tolerate degrees of pollution much heavier than ours.

Nor must lack of atmospheric clearness arising from high humidity, and our situation in a valley, be confused with smoke pollution. These aggravate the pollution already there but do not cause it.

The main point is to avoid a back-ground of extreme problems of education, costs and shortage of appliances to frustrate steady efforts to keep the facts before the public, and to secure improvements wherever possible.

Given the support and interest of the ordinary citizen, doing each whatever he or she can, it is perhaps along these lines that success lies rather than repressive action against the individual offender.

It has been said that "Science is Measurement." If this is true, then measurement of local smoke pollution is certainly opening out a field in which great improvements will have to come before those interested in public health—and that should be everyone—can derive satisfaction from the general sanitary situation as it affects the town.

(vii) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS**

There is one public baths in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public baths were given on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1951 was 103,653 of which 62,016 were the general public, 37,637 scholars, and 4,000 attendances during the summer by members of the Swimming Club.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths :—

During August, when atmospheric temperature, numbers of bathers, and other conditions were such as most likely to tax the filtration plant, four samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examinations. These consisted of an inlet sample and an outlet sample from each of the two swimming pools.

The following were the results of the examinations :—

Probable number of coliform bacilli, Mac Conkey				
2 days, 37°C.	...	...	...	None per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	...	...	...	None per 100 ml.

The foregoing results were satisfactory.

Since many of the small working-class houses in the town unfortunately are not fitted with fixed slipper baths and modern hot-water systems, the local public baths perform a useful service in the interests of personal hygiene, quite apart from its sports and recreational functions. A facility worthy of special mention is free use of the slipper baths, including soap and clean towels, for old age pensioners.

(viii) Eradication of bed bugs

The number of council houses found to be infested was 14 and other houses 30. All were disinfested by Gammexane Smoke, and contact insecticides.

Although the problem of insect vermin continues to be a big one there is, on the whole, a perceptible improvement, due, no doubt, to the availability of the more effective insecticides such as D.D.T. and Gammexane, which, besides being cheap, involve a minimum of risk in application. Indeed, these preparations offer such an excellent weapon that there no longer exists any real excuse for people and their houses being verminous, notwithstanding the many disadvantages of a high degree of overcrowding.

4. SCHOOLS

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE—FACTORIES' ACT 1937
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1951 FOR THE
THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	55	59	3	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	323	315	46	Nil	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	2	Nil	Nil	3
TOTAL ...		380	376	49	Nil	

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	4	3	Nil	1	Nil	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	47	39	Nil	3	Nil	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11
Other Offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12
TOTAL	60	54	42	Nil	5	Nil	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. 	13	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL ...	70	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70

HOUSING.**GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES
IN THE BOROUGH**

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, has supplied the following information :—

New Houses—1951

„	„	(a) Number of subsidy houses erected under the 1924 Act	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
„	„	(b) Number of houses erected by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	23
„	„	(c) Number of houses erected by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	100
„	„	(d) Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

The total number of new houses completed in 1951 was 123 as against 115 for the previous year.

UNFIT HOUSES—ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1936

Notwithstanding a continuance of the serious housing shortage which has prevailed for some years, certain of the very worst houses were dealt with, since their extreme degree of unfitness left no other option.

A summary of the action taken is as follows :—

Official Representations—Secs. 11 and 12	...	4 Houses	(6)
Demolition Orders	...	2	„ —
Closing Orders	...	Nil	„ —
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	2	„	(4)
Undertakings to execute works	...	Nil	„ (2)

The figures in brackets relate to the previous year.

Many unfit houses remain to be dealt with in a statutory manner as and when the housing situation so improves as to render action practicable; meanwhile, the best has to be made of the houses as they exist, sub-standard or otherwise, and with that object in view, a considerable number of Sanitary and Abatement Notices requiring repairs were served upon private landlords. Not that this policy was wholly successful since circumstances were seriously complicated by low rents in relation to the excessively high costs of repairs; indeed, so acute was the position in several instances, that owners had to be persuaded to hold up their demands for demolition orders by

the Committee unofficially agreeing that requirements for works should be limited to the capacity of the whole of the net rents. That such a course was necessary is to be regretted, but no alternative was available in the light of the serious shortage of housing accommodation which situation dictates that all the accommodation available must be strenuously held on to until better times.

As to the future an analysis of the applications on the records of the Housing Department as at 31st December, 1951, indicates new housing requirements as follows :—

Classification	New Houses Required									
	2 Bedrooms		3 Bedrooms		4 Bedrooms		Old Peoples' Dwellings		Totals	
Over-crowding	(350)	365	(441)	447	(21)	23	—		(812)	835
Apartments	(167)	217	(44)	43	(1)	1	—		(212)	261
Normal	(271)	303	(33)	34	(—)	—	—		(304)	337
Old People's Dwellings	—		—		—		(176)	170	(176)	170
Totals	(788)	885	(518)	524	(22)	24	(176)	170	(1504)	1603

The figures in brackets relate to the previous year.

The number of Families re-housed during 1951 were as follows :—

Classification	Number of families re-housed
Medical priorities :—	
(a) Tuberculosis ...	3
(b) Others ...	2
Overcrowding ...	69
Apartments ...	28
Normal ...	7
Old People's Dwellings	20
Total	129

Note :—The reason for numbers of families re-housed exceeding the number of new houses built is, certain vacated municipal houses becoming available for re-letting.

The provision in 1951 of 123 new houses as against 115 for the previous year, and 71 for the year before that, is evidence of continued progress against a background of enormous difficulties arising from high costs and limitations of materials and labour.

Against this small progress it is to be noted that applications for municipal houses increased from 1,504 in 1950 to 1,603 in 1951, so that, although some of the worst overcrowded families were rehoused, general progress was insufficient to prevent an increase in the aggregate number of applications on the waiting list as it stood at the end of the year.

Comparing in the foregoing tables the 129 families rehoused with the 1,603 applications on the waiting list it still remains true as observed last year that, at the present rate of progress, it will be well over ten years before all existing housing applications have been satisfied, without allowing anything for the replacement of slum houses.

With the object of securing a more fair and easily operated system of allocation, the Housing Committee inaugurated what is known as a Point Scheme during the early months of 1951.

Whilst this abolished absolute medical priorities, it yet gives prominence to the really important factors, and particularly to those in which the Public Health Department is interested, namely, overcrowding, medical circumstances with special reference to tuberculosis, unfitness of the existing houses and so on.

That the Points Scheme is a distinct improvement on the former system of allocation, and has, in fact, conveniently and automatically picked out the worst cases, is well illustrated by the table of families rehoused, wherein it is shewn that of the 129 houses let, 69 went to cases of overcrowding, 28 to families in apartments, 3 to families with a member suffering from tuberculosis, 2 to other medical priorities, and only 7 to normal applications; the remaining 20 houses being old people's dwellings.

As a result of this policy there continues to be no problem locally of numbers of families containing infective members with tuberculosis awaiting re-housing, or of numbers of families still living in houses subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

Summarising the foregoing information, it is submitted as a fair statement of fact that notwithstanding high costs and restrictions on all sides in what is perhaps the most difficult problem which faces local authorities today, the Council exercised every effort to maintain the housing resources available, to add to them within the limitations imposed by hardening conditions, and to see that the prior claims of the worst cases urgently requiring rehousing were satisfied according as opportunities presented themselves.

As observed in the previous Annual Report, the final solution of the housing problem including slum clearance—alike with many other national and social problems—depends very much upon international peace and security, and the prosperity which these bring.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD,

by Mr. H. Hornby

Prefatory Remarks :— From the information given in this section of the report there are good grounds for the conclusion that local and national efforts to promote higher standards of hygiene and quality in connection with food are meeting with some success. This opinion, it is submitted, seems reasonable having regard to the following points brought out by the details given in the ensuing pages—

- (a) There was a substantial increase in the proportion of milk samples which satisfied the various bacteriological tests;
- (b) All samples of milk examined by the biological test were free from tuberculosis infection;
- (c) There was a slight increase in the number of licenses granted for the sale of the purer and safer qualities of milk;
- (d) There was an absence of outbreaks of food poisoning;
- (e) There was no serious case of food adulteration;
- (f) Reasonable average compositional standards of milk samples were maintained; and
- (g) Great improvements occurred in both chemical and bacteriological standards of ice-cream samples.

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The action taken with regard to milk was as follows :—

- (1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
- (3) The issue of licenses pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The number of dairies not being dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year, was 16. This does not include 69 shops from which milk is sold only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered thereto; such premises being exempt from registration.

The number of Distributors on the register at the end of the year was 92.

The total number of inspections of dairies not being dairy farms, and milkshops, was 66, and improvements were carried out in 4 instances.

(2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination

The total number of samples examined for the Department at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, was 252 of which 244 were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 8 by other officers. The results of the examinations were as follows —

T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk

Of 21 samples examined, 18 satisfied the Methylene Blue test, and 3 did not satisfy the test.

T.T. Milk

Of 2 samples examined, 1 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 1 did not satisfy the test.

Accredited Milk.

The 2 samples examined satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Pasteurised Milk

Of 103 samples examined; 96 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. (7 of these samples were taken by other officers).

7 samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test, the Methylene Blue Test being invalid in each case (1 of these samples was taken by other officers).

Of 40 samples examined, 35 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests; 1 sample satisfied the Phosphatase Test but failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test; 2 samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test the Methylene Blue Test being invalid in each case; and 2 samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test, the Phosphatase Test being invalid in each case.

Sterilised Milk

Of 7 samples examined, all satisfied the Turbidity Test.

Ungraded (Heat Treated) Milk

Of 23 samples examined, all satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

Ungraded (Raw) Milk

Of 54 samples examined, 42 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 12 did not satisfy the Test.

General Remarks

Summarising the foregoing results approximately 7% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory as against 15% for the previous year, and 26% for 1949.

The continued improvement is pleasing to record.

Milk—Biological Examinations

17 Samples of locally-produced raw milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the guinea-pig test, and in each case no evidence of tuberculosis could be found.

Concerned as it is with perhaps the most dangerous feature against which it is sought to protect the public milk supply, the foregoing results are encouraging, though, on the other hand, certain investigations during the year gave rise to a strong suspicion that tuberculous milk from two local farms was not unconnected with two cases of abdominal tuberculosis in children.

- (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The numbers of licences in force during 1951 were as follows:--

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk				
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	26
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	13
(b) Pasteurised Milk				
Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	25
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	11
(c) Sterilised Milk				
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	81
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	3

The number of licences of all kinds in respect of these safer milks was 160 in 1951 as against 158 for the previous year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(By Mr. H. Hornby)

During 1951, 18 visits were made to slaughterhouses; 176 visits to meat shops; 199 visits to markets; 753 visits to the provision and other food stores; 153 visits to bakehouses; 195 visits to fried fish shops; 251 visits to food preparation rooms and canteens; and 191 visits to ice-cream premises.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 36, all being cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Over 1 ton 6 cwts. of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for human food, this being a decrease on condemnations for the previous year.

Following the institution early in 1940 of the existing system of centralised slaughtering, all slaughtering ceased in local private slaughterhouses, except for cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Details of Food Condemned, 1951.

Beef	71	0	Tinned Tomato Juice ...	1	0
Pork (including offal) ...	47	0	„ Condensed Milk...	32	10
Bacon	88	4	„ Evaporated Milk	29	14
Rabbits	130	0	Butter	3	6
Tinned Ham	347	12	Lard	5	0
„ Pork	34	12	Margarine	33	8
„ Pork Brawn		12	Cheese	24	0
„ Pork and Veal ...	1	0	Eggs	37	12
„ Ham Loaf ...	1	8	Dried Milk	48	0
„ Mutton	11	0	Coconut	130	0
„ Luncheon Meat ...	162	2	Flour	188	0
„ Meat Loaf ...	1	8	Marmalade	76	0
„ Minced Beef Loaf	1	8	Jam	4	0
„ Meat Paste ...	30	0	Figs	2	8
„ Meat and Gravy ...	4	6	Dehydrated Potatoes	174	0
„ Meat and Vegetable	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Swiss Roll	13	2
„ Jellyed Veal ...	37	0	Vegetarian Sausage	24	0
„ Kidneys	3	0	Xmas Pudding ...	3	0
„ Chicken	26	13	Sponge Rolls ...	5	0
„ Rabbit	5	3	Custard Pudding ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„ Salmon	94	10	Cake Mixture ...	4	0
„ Lobster	3	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Syrup Former ...	7	0
„ Crawfish		4	Crushed Oats ...	7	0
„ Shrimps		4	Semolina	7	0
„ Tuna Fish	2	4	Cream Powder ...	3	0
„ Sardines	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barley Rolls ...	14	0
„ Crab Paste	1	0	Baking Powder ...	7	0
„ Tomatoes	76	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pastry Mixture ...	17	4
„ Strawberries ...		10	Pudding Mixture	121	8
„ Prunes	4	10	Chocolate Powder	6	8
„ Apricots	10	3	Chocolate Spread	2	4
„ Pineapple	3	5	Biscuits	4	0
„ Plums	115	1	Sweetened Fat ...	14	0
„ Oranges	5	14	Salad Cream ...	2	2
„ Gooseberries ...	1	10	Bovril		8
„ Cherries	3	1	Iron Tonic Cup ...	30	0
„ Pears	84	13	Fruit Cordial ...	14	0
„ Apple	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Piccalilli	1	0
„ Apple Puree ...	1	0	Mustard	12	0
„ Orange Juice ...	17	8	Jelly Deserts ...	12	0
„ Grapefruit ...	3	0	Dried Onions ...	12	0
„ Fruit Salad ...	5	7	Skimmed Milk Powder	50	0
„ Peas	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
„ Rhubarb	1	3			
„ Apple Dumpling ...	48	0			
„ Baked Beans ...	67	2			
„ Soup	228	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				2961	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
			Total—		
			1 ton, 6 cwts., 1 qr., 21 lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.		

Food poisoning outbreaks

No outbreak under this heading occurred during 1951, and the following table is necessary only because it is required to be shown in the prescribed form.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks Associated with each food
Nil	Nil		—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Sec. 14

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year were as follows :—

Ice-cream—Manufacture and Sale	8
Ice-cream—Sale only	85
Sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food—Preparation or manufacture	29

Most of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream are concerned exclusively as regards this commodity with pre-wrapped ice-cream stored in proper refrigerators.

Byelaws—Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc.

Following up the initial work described in the last annual report, the Sanitary Inspectors devoted as much time as their other duties would permit to this important section of their work, and to that end 176 visits were made to meat shops, 251 to food preparation rooms, canteens, etc., 753 to provision shops, 153 to bakehouses, 195 to fried fish and chip shops, 191 to ice-cream premises 199 to markets, and much verbal advice was given and many written notices were issued, together with the distribution of literature, including standards of practice for the following trades :— Grocery and Provision Stores, Butchers' Shops, Fried Fish Shops, Bakery and Confectionery Shops, Bakehouses, Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens, Markets and Licensed Premises.

Notices were also issued on lines recommended by the Ministry of Food requesting customers in the interests of hygiene not to take their dogs into premises in which food was sold. Whilst the need for, and reasonableness of these particular notices might be subject to different views according to personal opinion and

inclination, none will dispute but that the presence of dogs in food shops puts the assistants in an embarrassing position having regard to their legal obligation under the Byelaws to take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect food from all sources of contamination including animals, and that a good assistant, contrary to offending a customer, must, by the nature of his calling, always seek to please.

A particular difficulty in connection with Licensed Premises—wherein the law says beer is food—has been the question of the overspill from the re-filling of glasses being excluded from sale, since the danger of contamination is obvious. Here there seems to be a clash between economics and hygiene, and one can only look to the trade to recognise the reasonable claims of the latter in the true interests of their customers and find a satisfactory remedy.

An interesting question which has arisen on two occasions has been whether the Byelaws apply to Clubs since it has been maintained following a leading law case that as there is no legal “Sale” by a Club to its members, the Food and Drugs Act and Byelaws made thereunder do not apply.

Be that as it may, the fact remains, as mentioned previously, that the response to public and official demands for higher standards of practice in the food trades, including Licensed Premises and Clubs, must come from within since the rigid enforcement from without of all the multifarious requirements of modern food legislation would require such an increase of inspectorial staffs as is impracticable at the present time.

With a view to encouraging higher standards of cleanliness amongst food retailers on the market, the Markets Committee provided for their use wash-basins with hot and cold water laid thereon.

(c)

ADULTERATION, ETC.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927

(This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—Mr. H. Hornby)

During the year under review. 234 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods as detailed in the appended Table I, were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 226 samples to be genuine, 4 not genuine, and 4 adulterated. This gives an adulteration or not genuine figure of 3.42% as compared with 1.23% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated and not genuine are given in Table II.

A further comparison shows that of the 178 milk samples analysed 4 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 2.25% as compared with 1.56% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.72% as compared with 3.68% for the previous year.

Tables IV and V deal with ice-cream and give fat contents and results of bacteriological examination.

Table VI gives the results of bacteriological examination of Iced Lollipops.

There was no instance of adulteration calling for any special remark.

It is pleasing to note again that the ice-cream samples conformed better than the year previous to the recognised bacteriological standards, a greater proportion falling within Grades I and II and correspondingly less in Grades III and IV.

As regards the chemical composition of ice-cream it will be seen that the average fat content was 8.70% as against 5.61% for the previous year, the improvement being no doubt due to the statutory standard laid down by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, this being a minimum of 5% Fat, 7.5% Milk Solids not fat, and 10% Sugar.

TABLE I.
Particulars of Food and Drugs and Results of Analysis.

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adulterated	Unsatisfactory	TOTAL
Milk	178	—	174	4	—	178
Ice Cream	9	—	9	—	—	9
Sausage and Sausage Meat	19	—	15	—	4	19
Meat Pies	11	—	11	—	—	11
Black Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	1
Vegetable Savouries	1	—	1	—	—	1
Cornish Pasties	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ported Meat	1	—	1	—	—	1
Teacakes	1	—	1	—	—	1
Orange Crush	1	—	1	—	—	1
Polony	2	—	2	—	—	2
Pepper	1	—	1	—	—	1
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	1
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ice Cream Powder	1	—	1	—	—	1
Xmas Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	1
Raisins	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	—	—	1
Saccharin Tablets	1	—	1	—	—	1
	234	Nil	226	4	4	234

TABLE II.
**Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported
by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.**

Sample No.	Nature of Sample and result of Analysis	Remarks
401	Milk. Fat 2.81%. Solids not Fat 8.79% Contained only 93.7% of minimum amount of fat required.	Producer and Retailer cautioned.
417	Milk. Fat 2.92%. Solids not Fat 8.70% Contained only 97.4% of minimum amount of fat required.	Retailer cautioned.
430	Milk. Fat 2.70%. Solids not Fat 8.50% Contained only 90% of minimum amount of fat required.	Producer/Retailer cautioned.
442	Milk. Fat 2.54%. Solids not fat 8.64% Contained 84.7% of minimum amount of fat required.	Retailer cautioned.
456	Beef Sausage. Meat Content 43.5% Should contain 50% Meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.
478	Pork Sausage. Meat Content 57.8% Should contain 65% Meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.
486	Sausage. Meat Content 45.0% Should contain 50% Meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.
566	Pork Sausage. Meat Content 56.4% Should contain 65% Meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.

TABLE III.

Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January ...	Nil	—	—
February ...	27	3.65	8.77
March ...	3	3.43	8.72
April ...	Nil	—	—
May ...	60	3.63	8.66
June ...	6	3.92	8.89
July ...	20	3.69	8.63
August ...	Nil	—	—
September ...	16	3.98	8.64
October ...	19	4.06	8.72
November ...	19	4.11	8.71
December ...	8	3.66	8.56
Average for the year 1951 ...	...	3.72	8.68
Average for the year 1950 ...	...	3.68	8.70
Average for the year 1949 ...	...	3.70	8.65
Average for the year 1948 ...	...	3.71	8.54
Average for the year 1947 ...	...	3.66	8.63
Average for the year 1946 ...	...	3.65	8.61
Requirements for the sale of Milk Regulations, 1939 ...		3.00	8.50

TABLE IV.

Details of Ice Cream samples submitted for Chemical Analysis.

Sample No.	Manufacturer	Fat %	Milk Solid (not fat) %	Sugar %
398	A	5.42	11.35	10.43
458	A	5.50	11.87	10.70
461	B	14.30	7.80	17.40
462	C	10.50	8.10	15.50
463	D	8.51	13.60	15.50
464	E	9.40	15.82	17.60
465	F	11.34	16.26	14.40
467	G	6.08	15.66	15.40
468	H	7.27	13.00	15.00
	Average Contents per sample, 1951	8.70	12.61	14.66
	Average Fat Content per sample, 1950	5.61	—	—
	Average Fat Content per sample, 1949	4.74	—	—
	Requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951	5.00	7.50	10.00

TABLE V.

ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947 to 1951. 107 Samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Methylene Blue Test (M.R.C. Method) and the results were as follows :—

Manufacturer	Type of Mix	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			
			Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4
A	Hot	17	17	—	—	—
B	"	11	7	—	2	2
C	"	1	—	—	1	—
D	"	1	1	—	—	—
E	"	1	1	—	—	—
F	Not known	6	6	—	—	—
G	"	9	6	3	—	—
H	"	8	7	—	1	—
I	"	4	3	1	—	—
J	"	16	9	6	1	—
K	"	10	9	—	—	1
L	"	5	4	—	—	1
M	"	8	7	1	—	—
N	"	2	2	—	—	—
O	"	1	1	—	—	—
P	"	2	2	—	—	—
Q	"	1	1	—	—	—
R	"	2	—	—	2	—
S	"	1	1	—	—	—
T	"	1	1	—	—	—
	Totals	107	85	11	7	4

Summary.

Year	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1951	107	85 (79.4%)	11 (10.3%)	7 (6.5%)	4 (3.8%)
1950	117	39 (33.3%)	40 (34.2%)	22 (18.8%)	16 (13.7%)
1949	98	33 (33.7%)	17 (17.3%)	29 (29.6%)	19 (19.4%)
1948	65	43 (66.2%)	8 (12.3%)	12 (18.5%)	2 (3.0%)

TABLE VI.

Iced Lollipops

39 Samples of Iced Lollipops were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Coliform Test, and the results were as follows :—

Manufacturer	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli	
		Absent (1 ml amounts)	Present 3/3 (1 ml amounts)
A	13	9	4
B	2	2	—
K	1	1	—
U	4	4	—
V	3	3	—
W	2	2	—
X	1	1	—
Y	1	1	—
Z	1	1	—
a	4	4	—
b	2	2	—
c	1	1	—
d	1	1	—
e	1	1	—
f	1	1	—
g	1	1	—
Totals	39	35	4

Summary :

Satisfactory 35 (89.7%) Unsatisfactory 4 (10.3%)

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

These Acts and Regulations are of particular interest to the Corporation since a considerable amount of rag-flock is manufactured in the Borough.

The 1951 Act and Regulations came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, from which date the 1911-1928 Acts were repealed.

The Corporation is one of the local authorities responsible for the enforcement (including inspection of premises) of the Act, which is directed towards securing the use of clean filling materials in upholstery, bedding, toys, etc.

Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors are authorised officers for the purpose of the Act by virtue of their appointments.

Subject to certain exemptions such as re-making and re-conditioning of articles, the Act provides for the registration of premises whereon rag-flock and other filling materials are used, and for the licensing of premises on which rag-flock is manufactured and stored.

The Act also provides for the keeping, in prescribed form and manner, of records by occupiers of registered and licensed premises, and such records must include the prescribed information as to the nature and quantity of materials or articles consigned, the persons from or to whom they were consigned, the dates of receipt or despatch, and places connected therewith.

Samples are subject to prescribed standards of cleanliness laid down by the regulations.

The number of premises registered and licensed at the end of the year were as follows :—

Registered, i.e. for use of filling materials	...	2
Licences, (a) for the Manufacture of Rag Flock	...	8
(b) for Storage of Rag Flock	...	7

Analytical Results—Of 42 samples of rag-flock and 2 of other filling materials taken during the year, the results were as follows :—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

Sample No.	Date taken	Amount of Chlorine in form of Soluble Chlorides	Remarks
37	5.2.51	15.6 parts per 100,000	Satisfactory
38	"	8.0 " " "	"
39	"	18.0 " " "	"
40	"	18.0 " " "	"
41	"	12.0 " " "	"
42	"	22.8 " " "	"
43	"	14.4 " " "	"
44	"	16.0 " " "	"
45	"	16.0 " " "	"
46	"	22.6 " " "	"
47	"	23.0 " " "	"
48	"	14.0 " " "	"
49	1.5.51	17.2 " " "	"
50	"	27.6 " " "	"
51	"	10.8 " " "	"
52	"	25.2 " " "	"
53	"	16.0 " " "	"
54	"	13.6 " " "	"
55	"	19.6 " " "	"
56	"	34.0 " " "	Unsatisfactory
57	11.5.51	29.2 " " "	Satisfactory
58	"	17.6 " " "	"
59	4.9.51	36.0 " " "	Unsatisfactory
60	"	12.0 " " "	Satisfactory
61	"	8.0 " " "	"
62	"	8.0 " " "	"
63	"	16.0 " " "	"
64	"	8.0 " " "	"
65	"	18.0 " " "	"
66	"	14.0 " " "	"
67	"	12.0 " " "	"
68	"	10.0 " " "	"
Maximum Standard		30.0 parts per 100,000	

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Sample No.	Date taken	Material	Chlorine as Soluble Chlorides (Parts per 100,000)	Oil and Soap	Soluble Impurities	Trash	Dust Index	Oil	Insoluble Impurities	Remarks
1	26.11.51	Rag Flock	8	2.67 %	1.12 %	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
2	"	"	3	3.40 %	0.88 %	—	—	—	—	"
3	"	"	4	3.36 %	0.77 %	—	—	—	—	"
4	"	"	5	3.43 %	0.69 %	—	—	—	—	"
5	"	"	28	2.72 %	1.47 %	—	—	—	—	"
6	"	Cotton Felt	—	—	—	1.46 %	3.50	0.71 %	—	Failed on Dust Index
7	"	Rag Flock	24	2.75 %	1.08 %	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
8	"	"	12	2.06 %	1.60 %	—	—	—	—	"
9	"	"	44	2.31 %	1.47 %	—	—	—	—	Failed on Chlorine
10	"	"	11	1.74 %	1.12 %	—	—	—	—	Satisfactory
11	"	"	19	2.83 %	1.08 %	—	—	—	—	"
12	"	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62 %	"

It will be seen from the two foregoing tables that of 42 samples of rag-flock 39 were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory, and that of 2 samples of other filling materials 1 (coir fibre) was satisfactory and 1 (cotton felt) was unsatisfactory.

SMALLPOX—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER—46 cases were notified during the year. The type was generally mild.

DIPHTHERIA—No case was notified during the year.

The following persons were immunised against Diphtheria :—

284 Children under school age.

284 School children.

This brings the total number of attendances from January, 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated to December, 1951, to 16,298.

The prophylactic used was A.P.T.—2 injections of 0.2cc + 0.5cc.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**)—No case was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—4 cases occurred during the year.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)—9 cases were notified during the year, the same number as in the previous two years. There were 16 deaths from pneumonia (all forms).

MEASLES—There were 360 cases notified during the year.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH—There were 230 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year. 2 cases were fatal—both under 6 months of age.

ERYSIPELAS—Three cases were notified and 1 was removed to hospital.

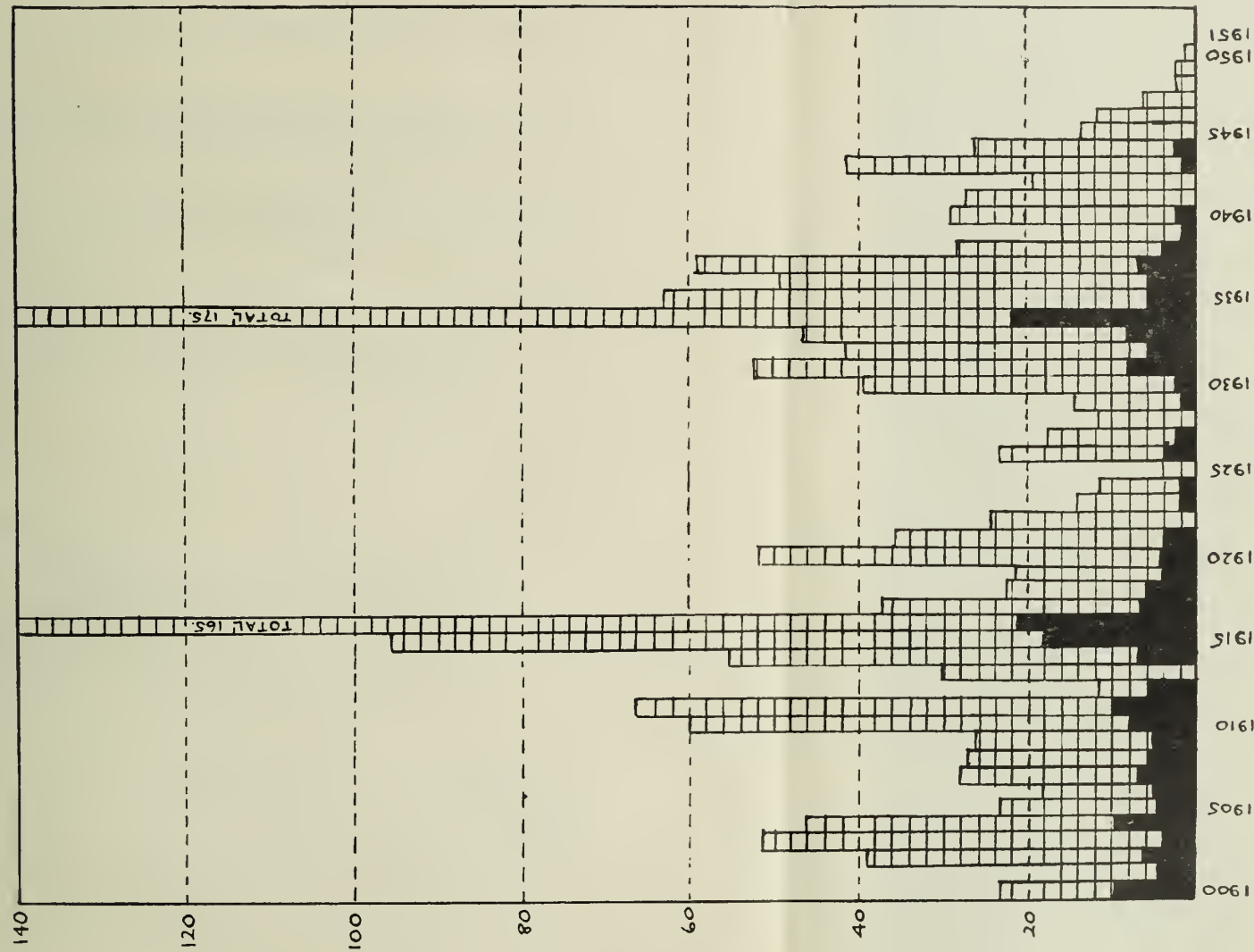
CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS—One notification was received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF DIPHTHERIA IN BATLEY 1900-1951.

THE COLUMNS SHOW THE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.
THE BLACK SHADING SHOWS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

NO. OF
NOTIFICATIONS.



PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM—No case was notified to the Public Health Department during the year.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS—No case occurred during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHERGICA—One death was notified during the year of a patient in a neighbouring Mental Hospital.

DYSENTERY—16 cases were notified or discovered during the year. In all cases confirmed bacteriologically, the organism was *Sh. Dysenteriae* "Sonne." The age distribution will be seen in the accompanying table.

The majority of cases were mild, and some found by investigation of contacts in the family were free from symptoms.

INFLUENZA—17 deaths were certified to be the result of influenza.

ANTHRAX—No case was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken or called for during 1951.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken or called for during 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY—1951

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	1
25	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
35	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	1
Totals	10	10	4	7	7	3	1	3

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1951 was 2 to 14, or 14.3%.

It has not been necessary to take action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify Tuberculosis.

Protection against Tuberculosis :—

The Local Health Authority's scheme for vaccination with B.C.G vaccine was commenced in July.

Cases are selected and vaccination carried out by the local Chest Physician (Dr. J. Viner).

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

Age Group					Cases
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	12
1-5 years	..	...	...	...	5
5-15 years	..	...	...	...	3
15 years and over		...	...	...	3

